

ONE DANGER YET FOR GAYNOR

IT IS A HEMORRHAGE FROM A WOUNDED ARTERY.

Danger from Blood Poisoning is Over Practically. Bullet Almost in Sight in Pharynx. Its Removal Said to Be a Small Matter. Patient Improved.

Dr. M. H. Bullitt. There has been no change in the Mayor's condition today, but the hemorrhage has been checked and the patient is now in a fair way to recovery. The bullet is still in the pharynx, but its removal is said to be a small matter. The patient is now in a fair way to recovery.

Robert Adamson, secretary to Mayor Gaynor, came down at midnight last night and handed to the reporters the following bulletin:

Mr. Mayor. The Mayor has been sleeping peacefully all day.

Dr. M. H. Bullitt. The Mayor's condition is unchanged, which has been the case in every bulletin so far, was a great relief to Mr. Adamson.

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ART CALAMITY AT BRUSSELS

SOLDIERS FOUGHT HARD TO SAVE THE EXPOSITION.

Handicapped by Lack of Water—England the Worst Loser—Fine Pictures Safe, However—Wild Animals Burned—Managers Plan to Replace Attractions.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15.—The calamity which has befallen the international exhibition by last night's fire is actually so great that only a qualified satisfaction is to be derived from the fact that some of the worst reports launched amid the excitement and alarm attending the blaze have to-day been proved exaggerated and inaccurate.

The salvation of a considerable part of the contents of the buildings was due to the energy and courage of the exhibition officials aided by the city's firemen and the Belgian soldiers. Even then, however, it seems that their efforts were greatly hindered and in many cases nullified by the lack of adequate fire fighting apparatus within the exhibition grounds.

One hears, for instance, that firemen were seen standing helpless with hose all ready to turn on a stream while no water was obtainable. Partly to this cause are due the slight and inflammable nature of the structures was due the extreme rapidity of the devastation which within the course of a few hours reduced to dust and ashes buildings which had taken three years to construct.

Even yet the details of the disaster are incomplete, but apparently every exhibiting nation with the exception of Germany whose buildings were remote from the fire's point of origin, suffered. In some cases the loss was comparatively slight. Great Britain, France and Belgium are the greatest losers.

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From reports made by various sections of the exhibition it is learned that one British fire insurance company granted policies aggregating nearly \$10,000,000.

Paris, Aug. 15.—A despatch to *Le Matin* says that the loss at the International Exhibition of Brussels amounts to \$200,000,000. The damage to the diamond industries section of the exhibition is colossal. The firemen on the scene saved many valuables from the various sections. It is impossible, however, at this time to estimate the amount of the saved exhibits.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The fire in Brussels brings to a disastrous end the British Government's first official organization of a national exhibit to be shown anywhere. It was the inaugural achievement of the new exhibition branch of the Board of Trade.

The members worked hard for more than a year to justify their existence by assuring an adequate representation of Great Britain's arts and industries at Brussels. The Brussels exhibit was generally acknowledged to be the finest display of British products ever assembled.

There was much exultation when England obtained one of the best sites, but fate ironically ordained that this very fact should make Britain one of the heaviest losers in the big fire of last night. It is likely that London underwriters lost heavily, although it is impossible as yet to even estimate the sum.

Lloyd's was greatly excited over the matter today. A large part of the insurance was done there. It is known that the Government asked for a policy of \$200,000,000, but it was written for \$500,000. Estimates of the liabilities of British companies vary as much as \$1,250,000.

The British commissioner-general to the exhibition, who is in London, received a telegram today stating that the fire originated in a Belgian restaurant at 9 o'clock last night and destroyed the British and Belgian sections entirely. Nothing was saved but the machinery.

Possibly the chief loss of the English at the exhibition is the number of exhibits stored by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The last of these exhibits covers six closely printed pages of the catalogue. Other British losses are five cases of Wedgwood ware and Clarence Wilson's Chippendale cabinet filled with the earliest Worcester and Chelsea ware.

The Board of Education sent examples of metal work covering a period of 600 years. These also were lost.

The authorities at the South Kensington Museum announced that the exhibits of that institution which were sent to Brussels were of no great value. None of them was original and the majority were electroplate copies of old silver.

An officer of the International Exhibition in London confirms the report that the British pictures were not damaged by the fire.

There is consternation among the manufacturers of Staffordshire over the destruction of their exhibits. Many of the manufacturers sent precious specimens of pottery. Bernard Minton exhibited some wonderful glass effects of an old Chinese style, the lost secret of which he rediscovered. He had many specimens at the exhibition on which he would not put a price, as he would not sell them for any amount.

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LEBLANC LEADS AT AMIENS

FIFTH LEG OF GREAT FRENCH AIR RACE IS FLOWN.

Auburn Comes in Second With His Cold in the Head Cured—Steered in the Mist by the Compass—Legation Has a Mishap—Finish of Contest Today.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

AMIENS, France, Aug. 15.—The fifth leg in the remarkable aeroplane race around the eastern circuit, as it is called, was begun from here today. On Saturday the fourth leg was flown under the most adverse conditions. When two of the aviators, Leblanc and Auburn, arrived here they were exhausted and in bad physical condition. High winds impeded the progress of the race and the two aviators only ventured into the upper air when the mile a minute gale had slackened down.

The stage of the race held today was the flight to Amiens. There is one more section of the race to be held, Amiens to Paris, and it is now predicted that Leblanc will carry away first honors, although Auburn is a close second. Much interest has been aroused in the race owing to the flying contests at the stopping places and the fact that military aviators have participated, much to the anger of their German friends across the boundary. One German paper has even gone so far as to advocate the blowing up of French aeroplanes which hover over the border.

The conditions of the race, which is for a prize of \$20,000 offered by *Le Matin* of Paris, are severe, but so far wind, rain, fog and storms have been conquered, and it is predicted that the remaining stage of the race will be covered in the same manner as the preceding four.

The participating aviators have been forced to make much use of the compass and sectional maps in their flights. They have been handicapped also by the high winds. Leblanc has twice complained of having his maps blown away and his compass rendered useless.

The weather conditions prevailing today were somewhat better than those of Saturday, some in fact voting them perfect. A wind, however, was blowing from the northeast and a heavy mist was apparent over the course. This stage, Douai to Amiens, is the shortest leg of the race and Auburn brought his machine out early and tuned up. He started at 5:06 o'clock and Leblanc, who has maintained the lead thus far, started five minutes later after watching Auburn get away successfully.

Legagnieu, who has experienced much hard luck and who was the first to venture out in the winds on Saturday, started at 5:25 o'clock. He rejoined the race here this morning. Noel, another aviator who has not done much so far, also joined the race today and started at 5:44 o'clock.

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Leblanc arrived here at 8:24 o'clock, his elapsed time being 1 hour 9 minutes. Auburn, who started first from Douai, arrived twelve minutes later. It took him 1 hour 26 minutes to make the trip. Both Leblanc and Auburn experienced wind eddies on the way here and had much difficulty in keeping their machines righted. The compass stood them in good stead as it was their only means of guidance owing to the dense mist they encountered.

A peculiar feature of the trip, however, was the fact that Auburn, who has been suffering from a heavy cold in the head, found himself fully cured of it on his arrival here.

Legagnieu, who left Douai at 5:53 o'clock, arrived here at 6:55. His time was 1 hour 30 minutes. Noel, who attempted the flight, met with an accident a short distance from Amiens and fell a considerable distance. He was only slightly injured.

ENTRADA ON PEACE ERRAND.

Not Storming Managua but Dickered With Madrid for a Compromise.

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BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15.—By wireless to Gen. Chamorro left here last week with the announced intention of proceeding to America, it was said today that he was to take leadership of the insurgent troops and lead them against Managua, the capital of the enemy. It was discovered here today, however, and later it was all but officially confirmed that the two leaders went on an errand of peace instead of war.

The provisional government chiefs are to go to a Pacific coast province where it is declared, they are to meet President Madrid and several of his advisers with the view of settling the war that has rent the republic since early last September. It is believed the rival leaders will meet in Granada, where terms of peace will be discussed.

It is understood that Estrada demands in the way of government principles and individual freedom. The only hitch likely to occur is in the matter of selecting a President and this can be bridged over by each man stepping down from his respective Presidency and directing a free ballot through Nicaragua.

It is not positively known here that Washington has been apprised of the proposed peace meeting, but it is presumed that Madrid's two envoys now in the United States have informed officials of the State Department to this effect. The war has thrown Nicaragua into dire straits. The crucial moment was approaching on the west coast and along the Pacific interior. Conditions were such that it was a matter of only a few weeks before the United States would have been compelled to step in and end the struggle just as it did in Cuba.

While Madrid is held up as a fit man yet he has been obliged to resort to methods that enemies were being practised by Madrid on those subjects whom he suspected of possible treachery and that Washington was simply biding its time before restrictive measures were resorted to.

Since the war began no less than 3,000 men have been killed in battle and probably as many more have died or been crippled permanently from wounds. Business is at a complete standstill in the interior. On the Pacific coast conditions are deplorable. Along the Atlantic coast American troops have suffered from disease operations of mines and plantations have practically ceased from want of labor.

ARMY ADVISER TO CANADA.

Major Gen. Colin Mackenzie to be Chief of General Staff.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Major Gen. Colin Mackenzie, C. B., has been appointed Chief of the General Staff and first military adviser to Canada.

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